

# THE MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM

WV3301963

## Consumer Confidence Report – 2023

### Covering Calendar Year – 2022

This brochure is a snapshot of the quality of the water that we provided last year. Included are the details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state standards. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. If you have any questions or comments, please call Jeff Pippel at 304-728-2077.

Your water comes from :

Source Name	Source Water Type
KEYES FERRY ACRES NORTH WELL 1	Ground Water
KEYES FERRY ACRES NORTH WELL 2	Ground Water
R SECTION WELL	Ground Water
SOUTH WELL 2	Ground Water
JEEP TRAIL WELL	Ground Water
CARDINAL TRAIL WELL	Ground Water

Buyer Name	Seller Name
There are no additional purchases to display.	

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) included rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in sources water before we treat it include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as storm water run-off, agriculture, and residential users.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of mining activity.

Organic contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and also come from gas stations, urban storm water run-off, and septic systems.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. We treat our water according to EPA's regulations. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Our water system has an estimated population of 976 and is required to test a minimum of 2 samples per month in accordance with the Total Coliform Rule for microbiological contaminants. Coliform bacteria are usually harmless, but their presence in water can be an indication of disease-causing bacteria. When coliform bacteria are found, special follow-up tests are done to determine if harmful bacteria are present in the water supply. If this limit is exceeded, the water supplier must notify the public.

#### Water Quality Data

The following tables list all of the drinking water contaminants which were detected during the 2022 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. Unless noted, the data presented in this table is from the testing done January 1- December 31,

2022. The state requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, is more than one year old.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

**Non-Detects (ND):** lab analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present.

**Parts per Million (ppm)** or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**Parts per Billion (ppb)** or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**Parts per Trillion (ppt)** or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L):** a measure of the radioactivity in water.

**Millirems per Year (mrem/yr):** measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

**Monitoring Period Average (MPA):** An average of sample results obtained during a defined time frame, common examples of monitoring periods are monthly, quarterly and yearly.

**Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU):** a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person. Turbidity is not regulated for groundwater systems.

**Running Annual Average (RAA):** an average of sample results obtained over the most current 12 months and used to determine compliance with MCLs.

**Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA):** Average of sample analytical results for samples taken at a particular monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

## Terms & Abbreviations

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** the "Goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to human health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** the "Maximum Allowed" MCL is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level (SMCL):** recommended level for a contaminant that is not regulated and has no MCL.

**Action Level (AL):** the concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** a required process intended to reduce levels of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Testing Results for: THE MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022				

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	3/14/2022	1.8	0 - 1.8	ppb	10		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	5/23/2022	0.11	0.088 - 0.11	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	3/14/2022	1.9	0 - 1.9	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE	3/14/2022	0.45	0- 0.45	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/14/2022	0.43	0.43	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	9/20/2022	0.058	0 - 0.058	ppb	1	0	Discharge from wood preserving factories

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Monitoring Period	Highest LRAA	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TTHM	RENIE DRIVE	2022	5	4.86 - 4.86	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper	Monitoring Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Range (low/high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2020 - 2022	0.62	0.05 - 0.62	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Your water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

THE MOUNTAIN WATER SYSTEM is working towards identifying service line materials throughout the water distribution supply. The service line inventory is required to be submitted to the state by October 16, 2024. The most up to date inventory is located at 270 Industrial Blvd., Kearneysville, Wv. If you have any questions about our inventory, please contact Jeff Pippel at 304-728-2077.

Chlorine/Chloramines Maximum Disinfection Level	MPA	MPA Units	RAA	RAA Units
2022 - 2022	2.4000	ppm	1.8	ppm

Analyte	Facility	Highest Value	Unit of Measure	Month Occurred
No Detected Results were Found in the Calendar Year of 2022				

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	3/14/2022	2.31	2.31	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
R-228	3/14/2022	0.59	0.59	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE	2/26/2019	1.1	0.892 -	pCi/L	4	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

ACTIVITY			1.1				
----------	--	--	-----	--	--	--	--

Secondary Contaminants-Non Health Based Contaminants-No Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Established.	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range (low/high)	Unit	SMCL
2,4-DICHLOROPHENOL	9/20/2022	16	16	ppb	
SODIUM	3/14/2022	66	52 - 66	ppm	1000
ZINC	5/23/2022	0.0079	0.0079	ppm	5

During the 2022 calendar year, we had the below noted violation(s) of drinking water regulations.

Compliance Period	Analyte	Comments
9/1/2021 - 8/31/2022	TTHM	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR- samples were later for the lab and thus late submittal to the state.
9/1/2021 - 8/31/2022	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR- samples were later for the lab and thus late submittal to the state.

Sampling Location	PFOA (ppt)	PFOS (ppt)	PFBS (ppt)	GenX Chemicals (ppt)
Entry point to distribution system	5.48	11	5.89	0

PFOA and PFOS are two PFAS compounds believed to have adverse health effects at very low concentrations. Because of these properties, PFOA and PFOS were phased out of production by U.S. manufactures in the mid-2000s. However, PFOA and PFOS can still be imported into the U.S. through consumer goods. They also remain in some drinking water sources due to decades of industrial pollution and consumer product use. The EPA has stated that approximately 80% of a person’s exposure to PFAS comes from consumer goods such as cookware, cosmetics, food wrappings, stain/water-resistant clothing, and carpet and furniture treatments.

West Virginia Department of Health and Human Resources and the West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection, in conjunction with US Geological Survey (USGS), sampled for select Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in our water system. The USGS source water sample results can be found at <https://www.usgs.gov/centers/virginia-and-west-virginia-water-science-center/science/pfas-west-virginias-groundwater-and>. Finished water sample results can be found at <https://www.sciencebase.gov/catalog/item/6401ff0dd34e6929881229c1>.

Your CCR is available at [www.juiwater.net/ccr/html](http://www.juiwater.net/ccr/html) . To receive a paper copy in the mail, please contact us at the phone number above or at [support@juewater.net](mailto:support@juewater.net) .